

## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <a href="http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content">http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content</a>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

The book would be found useful, not only by a lawyer in a code state, but to a considerable degree in a common law state. The discussion on the subjects of Jurisdiction, Venue, Parties, Res Judicata, Foreign Judgments, and Set-off—in fact, the larger and more important part of the work—is of immediate practical use everywhere. It is lawyer-like, learned, and sound. Mr. Chand has again given us timely and convincing proof—if any were needed—that the principles of the common law find congenial soil in southern Asia.

J. H. B., JR.

THE LAW OF ANIMALS. By John H. Ingham. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1900. pp. xiii, 800.

The authorities which Mr. Ingham has collected upon the question of property in animals feræ naturæ which have been reclaimed amply justifies his contention that there is a well-marked legal distinction between animate and inanimate chattels. In torts and contracts the "law of animals" does not assume so definite a form. It is not so clearly differentiated, and the problems peculiar to animals still remain to a large degree questions of fact; nevertheless the distinction is there, and it furnishes a solid reason for the existence of Mr. Ingham's book. The greater part of the subject has of course been dealt with before in a fragmentary way by many text-writers, but in the sort of partial and incidental treatment which it has hitherto received many details are necessarily slighted, and in the no man's land which lies between the fields exploited by independent investigators not a few matters are likely to escape notice entirely. Mr. Ingham's work has certainly supplied any defects of this nature as far as the law of animals is concerned. book is divided into seven main sections: Property in Animals, Transfer of Property, Rights of Owners, Liabilities of Owners, Bailment and Carriage, Cruelty and Game Laws, Injuries to Animals by Railways. Under these titles the writer has treated his subject with a fulness that leaves little to be desired. No pains appear to have been spared to make the collection of authorities complete, and the result is a book which will be of great practical assistance to lawyers. The discussion of the conflict of authority as to injuries to animals from defects in highways, and the elaborate treatment of the liability for injuries by railways, with its relation to fencing statutes, will prove especially valuable.

The author has perhaps adhered too closely to his policy of letting the cases speak for themselves without comment or criticism, and in consequence the book is a well-ordered and exhaustive digest rather than a scientific treatise. We can hardly agree that the duty of a text-writer is done when he has merely stated the conclusions reached in a large number of cases, nor does the principle of stare decisis carry such authority in his province as to make his dissent from decisions, obviously unsound on principle, either uninstructive or utterly ineffectual. It may be suggested also that the intention indicated in the preface of dealing only with such portions of the law as are affected by the peculiar qualities of animals might well have been pursued more strictly. Much of the section devoted to the Carriage of Animals is equally applicable to the carriage of any sort of property, and throughout the book is somewhat burdened with cases in which the fact that an animal happened to be connected with the subject of the litigation had no legal significance whatever. F. E. H.

Christian Science. An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery, including its Legal Aspects. By William A. Purrington. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 1900. pp. 194. This little book expounds — mercilessly and convincingly — a particular form of quackery and the question of how far it is and can be dealt with in the law. It is practically a plan for protective legislation on the subject. The statements as to the inadequacy of the common law and the existing statutes are clear and sound.

We have also received: -

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY OF COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION. Edited for the Society by John MacDonell and Edward Manson. New Series, No. 3, December, 1899. London: John Murray. 1899. pp. iv, 337–608.

STATE LIBRARY BULLETIN, Legislation No. 11. January, 1900. Legislation by the States in 1899, 10th Annual Comparative Summary and Index. Albany: University of the State of New York. 1900. pp. 395.

BULLETIN MENSUEL DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LÉGISLATION COMPARÉE. Trente et Unième Année. No. 1. Janvier, 1900. Paris. pp. 128.

AMERICAN DIGEST. Advance Sheets. No. 154. December, 1899. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Company. 1899. pp. 546.